sording to the system and the decrees of the Almighty, ot wars, pestilence and famine?

If plagues and earthq: akes break not Heaven's design, Why, then, a Borgis or a Cataline? But all this does not excise sin'ul man for ringing these dire calamities upon the genetions of men. We expect to be wiser in fortyight hours than we are at present, with only the that the New York Herato has been in great demand here. Why not have an agency here for its sale? The iditional four cents on each copy, for the double postage, will only then make it cost about three pence, while four pence or four pence half penny could be obtained, making journals here. The London American is sinking down to a, and none need it. So just open an agency here, and let all who dealer it have the Hreate fresh by every

of "family lare," so rapidly coming up in the national theatre on your side. They can scarcely believe here that the oft beasted Union, the E Pluribus Unum, the stars and stripes, the terriffic eagle, and the land o the free, would ever come to this-a re-enacting of the and reobtain the liberties of the people. The heartfel and I am sure the sincere, prayer of the great English

Her Mejesty's servants in the old (new) palace of Westminster, dedicated to St. Stephen, on the banks of the Thames, have just been preparing their little account for the expenses of the sing year. The pin money for the army and pavy this year, during profound peace, is only about thirty dilions sterling-let's see, in your currency, \$150,000, 00 a nice little sum. That is the tax John Bull pays for his pugescity—for being a lighting man. As Tom nust be paid for. Have your magnates counted the cost Il that can be said from this side will be of little avail b your rulers, as they judge of matters, as they must ment that the first gun is fired between your govern nt and the Southern confederacy, American commerc all rapidly disappear from the ocean, and the British provisions, goods of every description, arms, munitions and everything wanted by either party, must be transported over sea in foreign vessels. And pransported over sea in foreign vessels. And then that terrible alternative, the letters of marque and reprisal, and the profiles on the "enemy's" (2) commerce by privateering. In reality it will be no better than rank piracy. But such is the custom of the world, and such will be the rule in that conflict which now neems so imminent between your Northern and Southern Faternities. The American community in London, with five exceptions, are from the North, and their sympathies are accordingly with Lancein and the republicans. The intense interest and suspense now felt and suffered must be broken either next or the following Monday. The breaking out of war must have an important effect on the commerce of this country. In fact, the great stagmation of business now apparent here, with the unresulting rate of interest, is owing, to a great extent, to the doliness in the American trade.

In France the "Irrepressible conflict" has begun that

nation of barness how apparent nere, with the dinistating rate of interest, is owing, to a great extent, to the dulness in the American trade.

In France the "irrepressible condition" has begun that will end in making that a constitutional government. The versatile, volatile and oratorical French have so long been gagged and tongoe tied that they now break out with a volubility of utterance that nearly causes the story of the Arctis sailor, wherein the voices of the crew were frezen up dumb for six weeks, until they got into a warm climate, when, thawing out suddenly, the congealed conversation broke upon them like a clap of thunder, and nearly capatize the ship. I hope the same or a similar effect will not be produced on the ship of State in France. But the furor for debate and oratory in the French Assembly is tremendous. Here in England we enjoy and appreciate the displays of senatorial elequence that the denizens of France do not. There the pressia w is to print the entire debate or home. But our newspaper correspondents there skim the daily everflow and only send us the cream. Some of that is very watery and vapid. All this gives good premise. Every indication both from France and italy goes to show that the days of French guardanship at Rome and the Pope's temporalities are numbered. They seem to be counting days at the Erenal Cuy when the "red, white and brue" banner will depart and be repisced by the crose of Savoy.

The affair between one Francis Joseph of Austria, sursamed Hapsburg, and the illustrious tours Kossuth, some time Governor of Hungary, has created a great deal

ment.

The Warsaw riots seem to be repressed, though the beginning, middle and end of the scene, as reported by telegraph, seemed to be incomprehensible to the authorities at St. Petersburg. The wouder was probably, that there were no more killed and wounded.

The Galway line of mail steamships that whitom occur-

habity, that there were no more killed and wounded.

The Galway line of mail steamships that whitom occupied so large a share of public opioson at last shows signs of life. It is efficially announced that the first vessel of the new service starts on her joyous way a week from next Tuesday, the 26th mst—about the time von get this letter. It is given out that the company has preclased the steamer adriatic for £87 500—or £437,500—about one-third the amount of her cost. I certainly do not wish to insult your shipbuilders or shipowhers, but I cannot help asking if that is an illustration of the proverb that "fools build houses, and wise men buy them, or live in them?" It was no doubt a mark of wisdom to buy that splendid steamer, and I wish I could say as much for all the acts of the said company. I believ the retten wood—the obstructive and obnoxious officials in that company—has not been cleared away; so the public confidence in the concern is at about as low an obase ownmenced business under such discouraging circumstances?

ctances?
Considerable pressure is brought to bear on the Bank of England to bring down the rate of interest, born by the press and the business community. It will probably be newer before many weeks. Fires are shaky and uncertain, and will be until more certain news from your

press and the business community. It will probably be lower before many weeks. Eines are shaky and uncertain, and will be until more certain news from your side.

The Great Eastern, it is now fully decided, sails to New York on the let of May. The decision, I learn from a private source, has just been made, and that she will be advertised on Monday. Various other ports, all the way from Sacarap to Pocotaligo have made tremendous efforts to get her prow headed towards their eggshell harbors. There is but eas Great Eastern steamship and but one New York harbor, and the two are made for each other. I trust the lattle designancies that berel her last year in the excursion down your coast will be atomed for by good management and good fortune. What could a one-horse town like Portaind, or Ne folk, or Boston, do with the Great Eastern, even if they had water enough to float her? Probably furnish a lew country people to gaze at her unequalled proportions and matchless form. The directors shell for the work of the work of the count the owner of a travelling menageric take his clephints and itoms to a locally farmhouse to exhibit; but would the owner of a travelling menageric take his clephints and itoms to a locally farmhouse to exhibit; but would the work on the United States merchant vessels from the North, could they not manage to get up a sudden declaration of war against Englant—perbage on account of their sympathy with the runway slave Anderson—and suit the action to the word and select the Great Eastern, as she get outside of Sandy Hook lights. She would the a nice little addition to her maval force, or, indeel, would make a good privater, the only difficulty being that any small gunbeat, with one long, heavy gun, could rink her with hair a dozen discharges before the thiny craft would stand a chance of being hit. If the big ship makes a good trivater, the only difficulty being that any small gunbeat, with one long, heavy gun, could rink her with him a dozen discharge shore the unique for the read of search and

makes further. As Hudibras, I believe it was, said, ordinary fleas

Had little fleas to bite 'em,
And why not the same in guns.

The Chromicle newspaper has made its bow to the public in its penny dress, and a very tame affair it is. It is said to be ewned by Mr. Stiff, proprietor of the London Journal, and a selicitor, who is somewhat notorious for making and breaking joint stock companies. This Mr. Stiff has a rather uncovial ic reputation. He soil out the bondon Journal to poor Herbert Ingram, and at ones set up another paper, called the Dafig London Journal but her M. jesty's Court of Chancery at once put a stopper, in the shaps of an injunction, os that littly piece of sharp practice.

PARIS, March 15, 1881. Departure of the American Minister-Change of Feeling in Regard to Secession-The Case of the American Bona-parte-The New Opera House-A "Legizimate" French

The American Minister, Mr. Faulkner, has taken pas sage for himself and family, and will leave here during the first part of next month for Virginia. Mr. Faulkner's resignation, sent in a short time since, was to take effect when Virginia secoded, but was accompanied with the as could be. If his successor does not arrive pre vious to the time set for his departure, he will leave the legation in the charge of Mr. Walsh, the secrefairs, and who would be hardly able to cope with Mr. Yancey, who I see it is probable will be sent here as circumstances it becomes the duty of the President, if possible, for there will be work for him to do. The pasupon the tone of the French press in relation to American affairs. The influence of the almighty dollar is not confined entirely to the United States, and the probability of the success of a system which will aimos! entirely exclude French manufactures from our country is of tural nterests of France than the abstract question

of the right of secession, or the question of very. In fact, if this bill has received the signature of the President it will prove, so far as France and Esgland are concerned, a perfectly suicidal policy on the part of our government. The Southern confederacy, with free ports, will be received with open arms, and her independence recognized in a few weeks from this time if she sends the right kind of representatives here. The fact is that public sentiment here is rapidly changing upon this entire question. The inglorious flight of Old

time if she sends the right kind of representatives here. Thefact is that public sentiment here is rapidly changing upon this entire question. The inglorious flight of Old Abe frem Harrisburg to Washington is severely and sarcatically commented upon by some of the journals. Let the South send along her commissioners, and let Old Abe send out his minister as quickly as may be.

The Bonaparte Patterson case is, it is said, to be reopened on an appeal. Madame Patterson alleges that she left in Ballimore important papers, which she feared to bring to France, thinking that they might be taken from her, and which would fully establish the fact that her marriage was contracted in good taith on her part. This has been all that she and her see have ever destred to prove. As to winning the entit, they never had a hope of it, but have simply wished to place upon the record of the indicial triton ands every popular here, and since the commencement of these proceedings has been more than ever a loon in Paris. In addition to his pay, Captain Bonaparte has an income allowed him by his grandmother of twenty-six thousand france a year, and, on these fine, sunny spring afterneous, may be seen driving his pair of twenty-six thousand france a year, and, on these fine, sunny spring afterneous, may be seen driving his pair of the twenty-six and Bois de Boulogue.

The report of the jury upon the plan for the new Opera House has been published, and in awarded prizes to the six best plans, but without accepting any, they recommend that the successfut competitors be allowed to compete again, hoping that the result of that experience and observation would be to produce from among them an acceptable plan. The failure of the architects to do this has been the means of reviving the discussion as to the propriety of placing the new opera House upon the ground which has been selected in the Bouver of the failure of the produce of the produce of the produce of the plant of the selected of the produce of the selected of the produce of the selec

Paris, March 15, 1861. Freedom of Speech in Paris-The Corps Legislatif and Senate and Their Speakers-Rumored Discovery of a Secret Society to Assassinate Napolem-Opposition to Bona-

partism—The Emperor and Pape, dc.

This is the era of quad nunce. Tongues, whose strings have been as chain cables, are suddenly freed from their moorings, not only within the walls of the Legislature but without them also. Every cafe, saloon, boudeir and opera saile is redolent of political talk. Paris has got a new pleasure, and, like a child, seems as if it never could have enough of it. Then there are the alarmists, who predict an age of schisms, and think that all this envious gabble foreshadows, if not a revolution, at least another oup d'état, when the Emperor must, per force, annibilate the rock he has struck only to bring forth bitter waters.

For my own part I have no fellowship with those who are helding up their hands in dismay at what they hear and see. It is certainly evident enough that France is as far as ever from being ripe for that parliamentary go-vernment which, perhaps, is as unsuited to the character of the people as the political institution on which it is grafted. But there are two thing worthy of observation, which, I perceive, are pretty go many of the written harangues which M. Plicher and others trumpet forth pro bono publico; and next, the byeplay which is secretly being carried on behind the scenes, and which often gives the semblance of reality where all is hollow and rottenness.

The Frenchman, with few exceptions, has not yet acmired the debating power of England and the United States. He brings his sheets of manuscript in his pocket, and the instant after exhibiting this, when he has caught the speaker's eye, the interest of the assembly vanishes. Now and then, when, as in M. Plicher's suse, the speaker is excessively personal, a certain degree of excitement is roused, but nothing can really galvanize a written document with the young life of an imprompto cration. Many crations are apparently impromptu which conceal the labor he has privately bestowed upon his speech by what in the British House of Commons are erator knowing the fertile ground he is dashing into, prepares himself with written impromptus-if the sole cism may be permitted—to fall upon and crush his interlocator. Speeches we know in that arena are committed to memory verbatim as they are written, and the Earl of Carlisle, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, though so frequently a minister, is a notable instance of one who never trusts himself to make a set speech without baving first learned every word of it. Lord Masson ay did the same. But they always do much cetare artem, which we have good autherity in knowing is are artium, the greatest art of all. A manuscript speech is by the rules of Parliament completely inadmissible, and the very idea of such a thing would be scouted in any Anglo-Saxon debating as-ron-bly. In the Senate or Corps Legislatif, the statesman is permitted the privilege of estensibly displaying the labors of his study, and his prepared good things, his violent philippics, his smartest hits, become comparatively blunted arrows. His own party cheer, of course, and the opposite party is bound to hard back the cheer, but the whole scene, when expressed, to use a familiar phrase, is

of debate should bear this in mind, lest they presume that we are on the evo of another 1848.

Again the bye-play is immense here. One cousin of the Emperor, Prince Nap-leon, makes a faming speech, which occupies a dozen columns of the Monticur. It is estentationally efficient throughout the empire. Ministers are found telegraphing to the various prefects, using the strongest language of eulogy. Not only France, but all Europe, receives it as a manifesto of the inner mind of the Emperor—the sphynx of modern days. The Pope's fate is settled. A palace and agarden; no more temporalities; his game is up. When suddenly the mighty scene shifter calls another prince—she wise business to the footsights, who speaks equally strong on the other side. Prince Murat has no notion of sweeping away the Papacy and thus clearing away the final obstacle to his rival, Vactor Emsnuel's path, and the Ministers do not fail to cheer nim also. This was in the Senate; but we shall soon see the same pantomina enacted in the Corps Legislatif. The greater part of these who deal out their furious distribes are often samply playing into the hands of what are termed the ministers who will not a portfolio represent in the house these who have, who do all the speaking on the part of the government. It is often very convenient that statements easily answerable should be brought

and both excellent Catholies; and the able servant of the leading journal of Europe cannot do his friend a more delicate service that that of attributing to him the honer of being the Jupiter Tonens of the assembly he is accredited to.

A rumer—to turn to another subject—may have reached you of two persons having been arreased for fostering a secret society, the object of which is the Emperor's assensemation. The two parties are a M. Auguste Energia and M. Auguste Senegui. The last august personage is a wood turner, and I do not remember his having previously obtained any political interiety, good or hat, but his sentence was commuted to transportation for life. In 1843 the revolution, which stirred up so much of the less of society, respectated M. Auguste Blanqui, thought be lieve three months had not passed awar ere the High Court of Beurges recoreed sentence of death against him, resulting in a second life transportation. The general ammstry of Napoleon which followed the Italian can paigr once more restored M. Auguste Blanqui to la telle France, and now he is in trouble again. It is very generally believed that M. Persigny, in this, as in the case of the editor of the Courrer du Dimanche, has displayed an ever-sensitiveness. Blanqui refused to submit himself to the authorized surveitianse after his return, maintaining that the amneety was either complete or no amneety whatever, and the consequence is that he has been perpetually the subject of esponage. Spies must do something for their hire, and, if no mischief can be observed, it is perhaps only natural that, rather than less their occupation, they should manufacture a little. From all I can hear, the imprisonment of tuces two parties in the Maras might as well have been left alone. Some alarmists are disposed to argue that this arrest is only the forerunner of others and the fan excuse will thus be found for depriving the talking members of the Senate and Legislatif Corps of their hire, and, if no mischief can be observed, it is perhaps only a transport

the Corps Legislatif-Intrigues and Threatened Esposure of the Prink-Danger of the Imperial Dynas'y-Russia

position to the government, evinced as well by members of the Senate as members of the Corps Legislatif. No-thing could exceed the bitterness displayed by some of per to puch into the said Sin'e in the most uncompro-mising manner. It is feared by the friends of the ing ground all over the country, and we are now assured that the Orleanists use the most rabid of the opposition speakers in the Corps Legislatif as mere monthpieces. Thus M. Flichen reads speeches furnished him by M. de Montalembert, and M. Kaib Bernard those furnished him by M. d'Hannsenville and Louis Veuillet. In the case of M. Plichen the fact became known as follows:—He had not had time to copy the whole of the March usher in a nebber spectacle of public fraternity. known handwriting of M. de Montalembert. All this will lead, as I am assured on good authority, to the dissolution of the Chambers as soon as a full discussion has taken place upon the Emperor's address to the legislative

bodies.

In the meantime, the clerical purty is moving heaven (?) and earth to attain more influence, and fears are entertained that they may turn their thoughts to dagger and bowl. The State (Emperor and immediate counsel lors) is making great inroads into the clerical camp by showing up the shortcomiegs of the clergy, and we hear of their being impeached on all sides for abduction, se duction and the like pastimes to which so many of the Catholic priests in France are addicted. The priests are industriously circulating the rumor that the Emperor is to divorce the Empress Engenie for her adhesion to the cause of the Pope's temporal power. They are aware that the French people are averse to divorces, and look upon that of the first Napoleon from Josephine as the com-mencement of his downfall. They hape to impress the prople now against the present Emperor. The Empress is no doubt very superstitious, and easily influenced by the priests; but Napoleon III. will flue some better means to counteract priestly schemes than setting saide his most popular and beloved spouse. The struggle is assuming proportions that may be deemed marming, the more so as the opposition members are making ready to attack the financial measures of the government, as well as all there moneyed institutions hitherto under the cetensible protection of the government. In the country great d's content is expressed at the fact that so much money is spent upon the embelishment of Paris. This teeling is farmed into a blaze by the article interepresentations of the clergy.

The Mires affair has done much to weaken the cond-

The Mires affair has done much to weaken the conddence of the provinces in the government, it being made
apparent to the people that the Emperor's entourage
were deeply implicated in the speculations of M. Mires.
The mystery thrown around the whole is calculated to
increase the misprings of the people. It is justly
asserted that more than ample time has now passed since
the arrest of Mires for the making of any charge that
was to be made. The long silence would go to show that
time is being taken to let the influential and useful persons implicated get clear. We have vague runnbrs of the
impending rad of the Credit Mobilier and in ract, public
distrust is now so great and so apparent that may
justly state that affairs have not before looked so black
for the maintenance of the Emperor's power, since his
accent to the throne, as they now do.

Runsia is, to my certain knowledge pushing affairs in
the tigst to a criss, and at the symm conference here,
her alvocacy of the French compation of Syria was of
the sum of the control of the symm conference here,
her alvocacy of the French compation of Syria was of
the sum of the first of the symm conference here,
her alvocacy of the three man of England and Austria,
to say actining of the Porte. You will hear in min that
I asserted, long ago, the French toops would not leave
Syria. I be leve that ere many months have pussed
France and Russia will settle the "famous question
d'Orient to they own liking.
The citadel of Messian has capitulated, and Francis II.
has no more strongholds.

A world as to danibalit. During the past week eight

The citacle of Messina his capitulated, and Francis II. has no more strongholds.

A word as to Garchaid. During the past week eight hundred of his staunch followers passed through Marselles on their way to join the great laberator. It is a curious fact that all of them were merely going to pay their respects to their much loyed leader, and none of them had thoughts of approaching strife. Eight hundred in one week—what singular unanimity, and now they all love their chief. Depend upon it, you will soon hear of some new exploit, wherein red flatnet shirts will pay conscience passe. The Hungarians will, I do not doubt, soon know what the present movement means. At any rate, Generals Terr and Klapka are now very busy recruiting English volunteers.

The Poles seem likely to succeed in gaining the liberal political charges they positioned the Emperor of Russia for. We learn by telegraph that a sirrier Council of State is accorded for the kingdom of Poland, and Count. Andre Zamoński is nominated its President. A promise is given to reform the University. All the official acts are o be carried out henceforth in the name of the Emperor as King of Poland.

The Fardinans now occupy Rome jointly with the French. This may lead to queer complications, as, in case of a rising of the population in favor of King Victor Emmert's rule, the Piedmontese could hardly do otherwise than side with the people. The fact is, the French is given to reaced, is the fact that the Emperor in the proper a sound to the Pope an assurance that he is the proper as sound to the Pope an assurance that he is the Pope an assurance

THE TROUBLES OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

THE TROUBLES OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Mr. Lincoln's Innugural.

[From the London Times, March 19.]

So rapid and impetuous is the march of events in the United States, so quickly does one scene succeed another in the great political drama, that news becomes of secondary interest almost before it is known. Every one has been locking forward with breathless interest for the President's insugural speech. The electric tolegraph funished us an abridgment of it vesterday morning; to day we are enabled to give it at full length, but accompanied with intelligence which is quite as important as itself. The speech takes up grounds strictly constitutional. In it the Fresident centines and intrenches himself behind the express powers which the constitution has given him, and refuses to recognise any other. He is capable of considerable flights of fancy, but cannot emancipate himself from the shackles of a merely legal mind. He looks into his bond, and he finds there that he is bound to execute the law in all parts of the Union, and to preserve the federal property accordingly. What the consequence of performing these acts may be it is not for him to consider; his business is to execute the law, let these who made the law answer for the rest.

these who made the law answer for the rest.

Mr. Buchanan took much the same view of his function, but he extracted from that view the inference that he was bound to do nothing; while Mr. Lincoin considers that he is bound to do exactly the thing which is sure to produce the war which he conceives it to be beyond his power to declare. Nor is it his discretion alone which the President believes mee decomendation by the constitution. Not only does he seem to conceive this provert of control of the control of the

March usher in a honor spectacle of phone traterinty. What was there in the scene which would have suggested to a stranger that a chain of bloot yawned beneath the steps of the Capitor. The city of Washington was arrayed in festal splendors, the banner of the republic floated as though not a cloud had ever eclipsed a stripe or diamed a star; in a triumphal chariot a group of fair chudren, linked tegetter, symbolized the Union; two young girls, hand in hand, were presented as embleme of the North and South. The President led the President elect to his chair. From that cive throne, created for him by the people, Abraham Lincoln fart addressed the legislature of the Union States. Examining his aidress analytically, with a view to its actual bearing upon events, we are cer firmed in the opinion that it is precisely such as the exigencies of the hour demanded—conciliatory to all, caprecatory of violence, devoid of exultation, free from the least similitude of a ject or a sneer, explicit as a declaration of policy, manaswerable as a statement of the law, and breating a spirit of the most unmingted pariotism. The students, however, of immente

anch as the expensives of the hour demanded—conciliatory to all, coprendity of violence, devoid of excitation, free from the least similitade of a jest or a snear, explicit as a declaration of policy, unmawerable as a statement of the law, and breathing a spirit of the most unminged patriotiem. The subject, kneecer, of immente importance to Europe no less than to America, are left-whilly untited—the unditigient blooked of the Southers per and the mic tax iff. The latter must be depoted as a renograde neason, obseed on partial interests, and calculated to embitter rather than to mitigate the existing fead. Its consequences to England will probably be observed by inportant to this country—that, in the long run, it will beneath the American manufacturer. The former would be an act fraught with results immeasurably important to this country—as an calculation, indeed, that Great British and Friendy, and indeed, that Great British and Friendy, and in the country of the cou

the passions, would not serve the interests of the North. Such a policy of coercion, therefore, would be at once shortsighted and ineffectual. The new tariff, for which Mr. Lincoln is not responsible, though he will probably not be unwilling to a scept its consequences, is an unwise measure even on the part of those who framed it. It is not merely protective, but in a large degree prohibitory. By imposing a scessive duties, it closes the market for Northern produce; and, by relieving the manufacturer from competition, deprives him of all stimulus to improve the works of his industry—the consumer, of course, being thus sacrificed to the producer. But, apart from these fraighty interests, the policy of England is distinctly represented by the fact that, whatever revolutions may convulse the New World, we stand totally apart from them. Peace between Gréat Britain and the United States in necessary to the national life of both. For what would a war signify The cessation of a trade amounting to thirty millions sterling annually, the stoppage of one-third of our factory system, and an enormous diminution of our general prosperity. Therefore, whoever may be President of America, and whether there be one confederation or two, our relations with the United States must remain unaltered. If the North triumphs, we shall rejoice to witness the progress of bunnar freed m. If the South, with its boasted army of thirty thousand volunteers, carries the day, we have our cotton market to lock after. Under no circumstances can we entangle ourselves in the complications of New World politics. Lancashire forbids it; Loncon, Birmingham, Bristol and Glagow echo the protest. Manchester and Liverpool unite their voices in favor of perfect neutrality. And why? Because American commerce is English commerce, and we cannot stir a finger upon the Atlantic without equally compromising the two empires. President Lincoln has the interests of the Union to protect, and Lord Palmeraton is bound to defend those of Great Britain; but the former comu

The American Tartff.

[From the London Fimes, March 18.]

The American tariff is a topic much discussed among commercial men at Newcastle. No complete copy of it, as amonded by the Senate, has come to hand, but its purport is tolerably well understood. The chemical trade, the manufacture of alkali in sepecial, will suffer the most on the Tyne has been exported to the United States. It has been sent by steamer to London, and thence transhipped on board regular traders for New York. The duty to be levied on chemicals under the new tariff will be equal to the price of the articles here, and will be very near, if not absolutely, prohibitory. The duty on coals heretofore has been and valorem one of about 25 per cent, or about 1s. St. per ton on ordinary gas coal it is in future to be a dollar per ton, which will raise the price of the Tyne and Wear gas coal to about 11s. per ton clear of freight. This is about prohibitory. As all goods shipped before April 16 will be charged at the old rates the freight. This is about prohibitory. As all goods shipped before April 16 will be charged at the old rates the freight. This is about prohibitory. As all goods shipped before April 16 will be charged at the old rates the freight market for New York is showing more activity than at any time since the misunderstanding between the North and South; but after that date it is feared that it will entirely collapse. As the larger portion of the coals and goods sent from this part of the country went out in American bottoms the shipoteners of New York and the Northern Sates will be savelenced. It is easier to the country went out in American bottoms the shipoteners of New York has have to be a very supported to the country went out in American bottoms the ship out of a dollar will about balance the charge of 25 per cent.

[From the London News, Merch 18]

We have referred to a few of the more encouraging features which have arisen during the hast few the project of the past continued to prove the support of the save the support of the appears to contemplate with so much interest. We have never heard of a large, remunerative, or really valuable trade being carried on through the agoncy of "desperadoes" of this class. One of the mest discouraging features is that, as the Coogress which enacted the new tariff cest stitutionally expired on the 4th inst., there appears to be no hope of the obnoxious legislation being revoked or even amended until next session, which will not commence until Incomber. There is thus ground to fear that our trade with America will retain the one sided character lately acquired by it, for even if that country declines to take, our commodities upon the former terms of free intercharge, we shall still continue to take her cotten, breadstuffs and provisions, as long as she supplies them more cheaply than we can get them cleewhere.

them more cheaply than we can get them elsewhere.

[From the Lordon Globe, March 20]

It cannot but be admitted that the harrying into law, in the absence of the Southern members, of a crude, sectional and selfth messure like the Morrill Tarill bill, goes far to justify any new rerival of the cil 'mullifeation' doctring—a scandal in its first announcement—but a success. If one section (such as the Pennsylvamian) can sell its vote in a Presidential election at the price of a prohibitive duty on manufactures (from, &c.), which it cestice to menopolise, how can it be expected that other sections—shamelessly sacrificed by the bargain—should lail to raise the standard of "mullification," or whatever other watchword may express their separate resolution not to be sold in the bargain by which the memopolist sections are bought? If the arriver penses of the outgoing President really was to place the South in the right—so far as a shabby specimen of Northern selfishness could do it—and to frustrate beforehand by deeds the fair appeal in works of the incoming President to his "dissatisfied fellow countrymen," Mr. Bachasan's Parthian shot may be considered a well aimed one.

find relow countrymen." Mr. Buchanan's Parthiac shot may be condicted a well aimed the.

One Week's Work in the Confederate Confederate States (Prom the London Times, March 20.)

Ferhaps the most interesting columns in the American newspip ers are those which are devoted to the Congress of the Confederate States. The first essays of the new papers are states which are devoted to the Congress of the Confederate States. The first essays of the new papers are states which are devoted to the Congress of the Confederate States. The first essays of the new papers are states to the confederate States. The first essays of the new papers are states of the Confederate States. The first essays of the people that in time better views will press passing a par athire terrig, and while its mean papers are sending on the particular of Conzole, the Confederate States or the Confederate States of the Confederate States of the Confederate States of the Confederate States are exemptery. It may be that they want to consider the growth was the confederate States are exemptery. It may be that they want almost nonce a Massissipp bondholder to trust the follow the confederate states are propheted and carried with the promptione of a French down on the particular states of the Confederate States are the Confederate States and the Confederate States are the Confederate States and the Confederate States are the Confederate States and the Confederate States are the Confederate States and the Confederate States are the Confederate States are the Confederate States are the Confederate States

at the Western States would eve tlet to the ocean to be closed by reign Custom House. Even in and boats which may enter the waters within the limits of the confederacy, fr

checks that "all laws which forbid the employment the censing trade of ships or vessels not enrolled caused, and also all laws which forbid the importa goods, were sor merchandise from one port of the federate States to another, or from any foreign p place in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a sor citizen of any foreign State or Power, hereby repealed." Discriminating duties on filips for a list repealed. Thus, the coating trade Charleston to Gatheston is now thrown open to the figs. This is certainly a more liberal and mently than that which has found favor in the Northern which, not content with excluding us from their cotrade, interpreted a consting trade to include the viron New England, round Cape Horn, to California. The third important measure passed by the Cong for the suppression of the slave trade. It is in the terms, but contains a provision for dealing with it gross found on board the captured vessels somewhat amusing. If the vessel is cleared any port in the United States the Fresident shall of deliver such negroes to the said State on receiving rantee that the said negroes shall enjoy the and privileges of freemen in such State, or in any State of the United States, or that they shall be ported to Africa, and there set at liberty, withe pense to the government." The notion of the Corate States bargaining with New York or Pennay that a negro shall "have all the rights and privile a freeman" will, no doubt, give the abolitionists of converting the secessionists some day, in defa the foreign state accepting this offer, the President receive any propositions made for the transport engrees to Africa by private persons, and, should uphilanthrepist offer himself, "the President shall ine said negroes to be sold at public auction highest bidder." This, it must be confessed, is a defront the lofty morality of the earlier part of the course states are stated to the confessed, is a defront the lofty morality of the earlier part of the course states.

for a single week.

Colored American Settlements of Cot and Sugar Growers in Africa.

To The Editor of the London dally new Sir.—The African Aid Seciety has been formed to free colored people in Canada and the United State their fatherland, and to the British colonies, and now peals to the public for support. Emigrants are wat to go with Dr. Delany from the Eigin settlement in nada, and a party of above 100 is forming to New by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, the eloquent colpreacher, to accempany him and his family to settle Abbeckuta, in the Niger Valley district. They are kidful, carefully selected Christian men and women, ton and sugar cane growers and mechanics.

Abbeckuta, with its perennial cotton plant, is known to be the most productive country in the w for that valuable article, which has made the west the American slave States and perpetuated slavery the Mr. Mann, in his work on the cotton trade, states the in this district, having its outlet at Lagor, and at mouth of the river Niger, to which we must look for mediate results.

If these Christian industrial settlements succeed, a gemany of the best colored people in America will founce the ments there, and to enlarge the space of seciety's operations. They seed and hope for a lib response to this appeal, which addresses itself to all spathies—Christian, philanthropic, mercantile and m incturing. The future results may be immense as regioned of the stablish one of these people in Africa, it is a become unprofitable. As twenty guenies will safely yey and establish one of these people in Africa, it is

will should be appointed to Abbeokuta.

ALFRED S. CHURCHULL,
Chairman of the Comm.

AURICAN AID SOCIETY, 7 Adam street, Strand,
haich 16.

Annota An and Society, I Adam street, Strand, W. hatch 16.

England and Mexico.

In the British House of Commons, on the 15th ult., Brit arked the Secretary of Sate for Foreign all whether Sir Charles Wyke, who was appointed on 3d of January, 1860, Minister Flenipotentiary to the ubile of Mexico. had as yet proceeded to his miss nd., if not, when he was likely to do so; and whether Foreign Office had received any offinial intimation by measures adopted by the present Mexican governet to carry into effect the engagements entered with the holders of the bonds of the republic hought it was much to be regretted that so little att ton had been given, either in Parliament or in the cory at large, to the struggle now going on in the So american republics, especially in Mexico, believing, as id, that the notice of the subject in Parliament would great deal to promite the cause of constitutional from in that country. He therefore wished the no lord would lay on the table conies of any despate which would give the House information on a subject in the first of England.

Lord John Russell and in reply:—An honorable gening man asks me a question with regard to Sir C. Wyke. I answer I have to give is, that our government had gaged to give a sort of moral support to the late government as would give some strength to those autherity in Mexico. But then the office of Minister first his country was vacant at the time Sir C. Wyke.

ment of Mexico—that is to say such a recognit on
that government as would give some strength to those
autherity in Mexico. But then the office of Minister frthis country was vacant at the time Sir C Wyke is
gone to Central America to attempt to settly questions
great intricacy and difficulty that had arisen I had
personal knowledge of Sir C Wyke —All that I knew
him was that he had rendered great public service to to
country. He had served a great many years in
tyleal climates. I recommended him to her Majce
for the appointment to Mexico. He did not cor
home from his duties in Central America till the mod
of May. I was in hips before that period the
he would have been able to go to Mexico; but win
he arrived here his health was so entirely shatter
by his public services in those tropical climates that
was unable to go, and he acked leave of absence for
months to recruit. For that purpose he went to Germ
ny, and in the middle of winter I asked him to proce
to Mexico, but he said his health at that time was it
restored, and he went to the waters of Carlabad. Sin'
that time his health has improved, and he will be abto go by the next packet to Mexico. Sir C Wyke hbeen fifteen years in a tropical climate, and during it
here in the health has improved, and he will be abto go by the next packet to Mexico. Sir C Wyke hperiod he has been only one year and ten months
heme, so that he was fully envited to the short leave
abtence he had obtained. (Hear, hear.) I should as
that the management of our affairs in Mexico has, durithis interval, been conducted by Mr. Mathew, a gentiman who has great knowle, go of the circumstances—
that country. There were great difficulties to contenwith there, for there was the government at Mexico arthat on a sgreenent with the government at Mexico aranother at Veta Cruz he could obtain no redress a Mexico. (Hear, har.) Now there is but one goverment, and when Sir C. Wyke proceeds there, he wiinto an agreement with he government at Mexico
is to be hoped that in time be